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McGill Daily

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'Pinafore' Opens Friday Night Two More Days

Final Dress Rehearsal Being Held Tomorrow

AT HIS MAJESTY'S

Ticket Sale Reported Good—Three Performances This Year

With but 60 short hours remaining before the curtain rises on the first night of "H.M.S. Pinafore," all departments of the Choral Society are moving at top speed putting on the various finishing touches necessary. A full rehearsal was held in Strathcona Hall last night, another will be held tonight, at which costumes will probably be worn for the first time, and the final full dress rehearsal will take place at His Majesty's tomorrow night.

The ticket sale at C. W. Lindsay's has been going on very well. Student sale has not been quite up to expectations, but the sale to the general public has made up for this. Definite figures are not yet available, but it looks as if last years records will be easily broken, especially with the extra Saturday Matinee, which was not given last year.

William Strain, the Ticket Manager, said last night that students should realize that although tickets are now being sold to the general public, student exchange tickets entitling students to reduced prices, are still being sold and will be accepted until 6 p.m. tomorrow. After that, seats will be available at the theatre box office only, where no reductions will be given.

In choosing "H.M.S. Pinafore" or "The Lass That Loved a Sailor" for its production this year, the Choral Society followed the precedent established last year when they produced another popular Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "Iolanthe." This was a notable success and earned warm praise from all sides. The previous year they staged "Tom Jones," at that time making McGill the first Canadian University to stage an opera.

The cast of "Pinafore" is an exceptionally fine one, including as it does, practically all of the stars of their last year's production "Iolanthe." It is as follows:

Josephine Mme. Ella Stelling
Hebe Ruth Bshop
Mrs. Cripps Lynne Elton
The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B. Max Ford
Captain Corcoran George Holden
Dick Deadeye Gordon Watt
Ralph Rackstraw A. Mallison
Bill Bogstay Louis Scott Monterief
Bob Bicket Vic Rose.

Old Cannon In Museum

Among Many Recent Interesting Additions

A bronze cannon which was brought to Canada during reign of George III by Hessian troops is one of the latest additions to the McCord Museum.

Two unique Indian cradle boards beautifully carved and of gayly-colored floral design were presented by C. F. Martin and Cleveland Morgan.

Master Duncan Stewart of Toronto has sent a piece of pottery which was unearthed during recent excavations in Toronto. It is a relic of the ancient village of Talaiagua which was destroyed in 1657.

One of the possessions of Sir George Etiene Cartier an old Leeds jug, was donated by Mrs. O'Leary. Other gifts have been received from L.A. Renaud, Mr. Sale, and Captain W. S. Lighthall.

SINGS IN "PINAFORE"



Arthur Mallinson, Choral Society star, who sings the part of Ralph Rachstran at His Majesty's this Friday and Saturday.

Brahmanism Is Subject Of Talk

Rev. L. Claire Speaks Before Study Group

There are two great spheres of influence in religion—the world which is ruled by Jehovah, and that which acknowledges Brahma", said Reverend Lawrence Claire at a Study Group Meeting in Strathcona Hall last evening.

The idea of god who created the world permeates Christianity and Mohammedanism, while the religions of India derivatives of Brahmanism.

The unreality of this world is a fundamental belief of the adherents of Brahmanism. From Brahma the earth sprang, and in this life, all things—animals, plants and men—are but the abiding places of particles of this great spirit.

Salvation comes by breaking down ignorance and becoming one with the universal spirit, Brahma, which is incomprehensible. No words can describe him, and he can only be understood when the soul becomes one with him. Brahma is above the gods which are worshipjed, for they are but parts of him.

Re-incarnation, another essential of Brahmanism, is the prolonged evolution of the soul. "As a man sows, so shall he reap", and the social position of each individual is a result of his actions in a previous incarnation. This explains the lack of the "good fellow" spirit so prevalent in the West.

The speaker pointed out that the philosophy of Scholasticism, as explained by St. Thomas Aquinas, is as subtle and built on as magnificent a structure as any that has come from the East.

Arts Seniors

Members of the Arts senior basketball team are reminded that a captain must again be elected and that this will tke place before the game on Thursday, at 4 o'clock.

Choral Society

Class representatives for the Choral Society are requested to return cash and unsold exchange tickets immediately, to either C. A. Burk, Comm. '29, or William Strain, Comm. '29, Ticket Manager.

All accounts have to be settled before the holidays, and it will expediate matters considerably if tickets are cleared up this week.

Exploration and Civilization of Thibet Outlined

A. J. McKergow And O. S. Markham Deliver Papers

HISTORICAL CLUB

Country Characterised By Communistic And Ecclesiastic System

"The world has gained a very full knowledge of the geology, geography, ethnology, politics and social conditions of Thibet. With this knowledge at our disposal we are not apt to pick Thibet even as a "winter resort nor yet as a health resort" on "White Explorers in Thibet" stated A. J. McKergow, B.A. in his paper delivered last night at the meeting of the Historical Club, held at the residence of Mr. Guy Tombs, 503 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Some fifteen members of the Club and Professor Fryer were present. The first paper, "Thibet And Its Civilization," was given by O. S. Markham.

O. S. Markham in his paper minutely described the physical features of Thibet, and the religion social life and political organisation of its inhabitants. On the other hand, A. T. McKergow dealt with the various explorations which have been made into this solated land, and to which we owe our information.

"Thibet has lived in the main a life of her own to an extent hardly equalled in many parts of the earth," remarked the first speaker. It is a country of especial interest to the British race on account of its close proximity to northern British India. Its frontier, kept fairly peaceful hitherto, seems certain to demand more attention as time goes on.

With a population of only three million Thibet occupies an area seven times as large as the British Isles. It is also noted as forming the loftiest plateau in the world. The country is barren, vegetation being scanty, and great spaces being covered with snow and rocks. There are however, areas covered by grass, which lends itself to sheep and yak-raising one of the chief industries of Thibet. The country is rich in gold, silver, iron and coal.

Social Life

In the social life the Tibetans, individualism has made little progress. The family is essentially a communistical society. In Tibetan society the hereditary principle rules everything, and each man is very solidly linked to his profession and condition. The people are divided into three classes between which there are barriers difficult to overcome. Buddhism is the leading religion.

Religion in Thibet

The influence of Buddhism in Thibet has above all been material and political, thanks to the clergy, which has obtained unprecedented temporal power. The monastic army is not only numerous and well-disciplined, but is concentrated in three thousand monasteries each with its vast domain. Moreover, from a political and administrative point of view, the clergy has reduced the lay element to small powers. Through this ecclesiastical group, the Chinese government has been accustomed to exert a powerful influence on the ruling of Thibet.

Exploration

In regard to the white exploration of Thibet, Mr. McKergow showed the difficulties due both to physical topography and to the hostility of the inhabitants to foreigners. The various expeditions made into this region were then treated by the speaker.

Pordenone in 1328 is said to be the first European to enter Thibet. The next expedition was made in 1662, by Johannes Grueber, who returned with a very full account of Thibet Tibetan life. During the first half of the eighteenth century, there was a Christian mission in Lhasa itself, at a time when there was more direct communication between Thibet and Europe than has ever existed before or since. The Jesuit order, jealous of the success of this mission, sent in Desideri to spy on it with a view of it eventual suppression, and he left very interesting records of the nature of the places that he visited. Warren Hastings tried to enter into official relations with Thibet, but on his fall, such attempts were abandoned.

Younghusband Mission

The most interesting of the nineteenth century explorers was Thomas Manning, who contributed much to our knowledge of the Tibetans. In 1893 a French expedition was made, with returned with an excellent idea of the topography. The Younghusband mission of 1904 was the culmination of a long series of efforts protracted over a century and a half, and had as its purpose the stabilizing of the necessary relations between Thibet and India. A treaty was arranged, the most important clause of which provided for a British agent to live at Gyantse. This conciliatory attitude on the part of the Tibetans soon changed, influenced by the Russians and Chinese, and England abandoned the lead acquired by the Younghusband expedition.

As a closing comment, Mr. McKergow stated that "there is still a Tibetan isolation and exclusion policy that repels everything foreign and especially European. Yet, despite the backwardness, Thibet continues to attract the solitious attinues if British the solicitous attChinese diplomats."

Speakers for Lunch Changed Due to Illness

Late yesterday, the executive of the Commercial Society received word from the home of Senator MacDougall, explaining that he had been sick in bed for a few days from the flu, and would be unable to deliver his speech before the Society tomorrow. He has arranged, however, that the Manager of the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners, Mr. H. W. Harvie, would give a speech on the business aspects of harbor work.

The speaker is well versed in his subject, and treating as he does from the viewpoint of a Montreal man, should interset all those who take pride in Canada's greatest port. Just as big a crowd as might be expected if Senator MacDougall were to speak should turn up at the luncheon meeting, which will be held at one o'clock in the Grill Room of the Union.

The charge will be the customary one of fifty cents.

Cercle Will Meet Tonight

Happiness Of Labourers To Be Topic Of Debate

Tonight's meeting of the Cercle Francais will begin at 8 o'clock instead of at 8.30, it was definitely announced last night by the President. This was being done, he explained, in order that any members of the Cercle who are also members of the Daily staff may be free by 9.45, at which hour the staff is leaving the Union to visit the Gazette Printing Press. The place of meeting is the Music Room in the Union.

The meeting tonight will be held in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting, to hold one ordinary meeting and one special one every month. This month's special meeting will be the joint meeting with the Societe Francaise in the R.V.C. next Monday evening, while the regular meeting, with a debate and discussion as features, will take place tonight.

"Resolved that the agricultural labourer is happier than the city labourer," will be the subject of this evening's debate. The agrarian contentions will be upheld by Joliat and Edson, while Frizzle and King will argue for the negative. After these four speakers have argued the question to their satisfaction, a vote of the audience will be taken to decide the winners, after which the debate will be continued by the Professors and members of the Cercle. Rumours that the peasantry intended to come armed to the meeting were persistently denied up to a late hour last night, but this latter part of the meeting is expected to produce some vehement oratory on both sides. Kenneth Brown, President of the Cercle, stated that these discussions were the only means of carrying out completely the aims of the Cercle—to give each member a chance to speak, and he urged upon each man the advisability of coming prepared to say something on one side or the other.

The second part of the meeting will be devoted to a discussion of the plans for the joint meeting with the Societe Francaise next Monday evening. The Cercle will put on a one-act tragedy (in prose) composed on Monday afternoon by two members of the Cercle. It is reported that some of the scenes in this tragedy are very touching.

The Executive of the Cercle hope for a large turn-out tonight, as a roll of members will be made up, and only members will be admitted to the joint meeting next Monday

Frosh Produce Play Tomorrow In Moyse Hall

Two Performances of "Gammer Gurton's Needle"

ADMISSION FREE

Early English Comedy Staged Under Direction of English Department

More than ordinary interest has been evinced in the presentation tomorrow of the first year play "Gammer Gurton's Needle". The comedy will be staged at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for men and women of first year Arts, Science and Commerce and again in the evening in Moyse Hall for professors, upperclassmen and friends of the cast, at 8'30 o'clock.

The intention of the English Department to acquaint all with an example of an early English comedy has meant considerable work for the class of English 13, but scenery and costumes are now declared to be quite typical of the age. The play deals with the loss and recovery of a precious needle in the early of the sixtenth century and bubbles over with loud humor and boisterous horseplay. It is hoped that this will be an attraction as it is more than unusual to see a production of this kind in the Moyse Hall.

The cast composed entirly of first year men has been training faithfully for the past six weeks under the direction of Miss Leona Gray and it is expected that when the curtain rises on the first act tomorrow the hall will be filled both by undergraduates and their friends. There are no tickets of admission and all are invited to the evening performance.

Several dress rehearsals have been held within the last week and the finishing touches are being put on the play today. This play has not been presented in the city for several years and it is doubtful if many have ever seen a comedy of this kind acted on this side of the Atlantic.

The following is the cast:—

Gammer Gurton R. Hamilton
Hodge M. Dolg
Dame Chat R. Alchin
Diccon J. Desbaillets
Dr. Rat P. Church
Bailey H. Baker
Cock D. Lloyd
Tib P. Carrier
Doll H. Doody

Prof. Noad To Be Guest Of Club

Will Address English Society On Poetry

Professor Algy Noad will be the guest of honour at the last meeting of the English Literature Society before Christmas, which will be held on Monday, Dec. 17th. This should prove to be one of the most remarkable meetings that the Society has ever had, as the speaker is of such especial interest to all concerned with English Literature at McGill. The subject of Professor Noad's paper will be the various aspects of poetry, and in a recent interview he indicated that he would probably touch on the much discussed question of free verse.

This is the fifth meeting of the English Literature Society this session. The Society has had a most propitious year so far. The meetings have been well attended, the speakers have been of a high standard, and the discussion which takes place after the reading of the papers has been lively and universal. There can be no question that this Society is one of the most flourishing at McGill.

The Executive hope that all members will make an especial endeavouur to be present at this next meeting.

Delta Sigma Meeting

The Delta Sigma Society will hold its last meeting before Christmas tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dr. Leacock will be the guest speaker. He will address the assembly on "Things of Today."

Tea will be served at the close of the meeting.

M.W.S.S. Meeting

There will be a short meeting of the McGill Women Students' Society immediately preceeding the meeting the Delta Sigma Society tomorrow at 4, in the R.V.C. Common Room. A quorum of 125 is needed.

Adele Languedoc, Pres.

King George Is Showing Slight Gain in Fight

The King has had a slight turn for the better in his fight against his illness according to reports issued last night. There has been a little more hope entertained for His Majesty's recovery than in the earlier hours of the day, when it was believed that he was nearing a state of complete exhaustion.

The Prince of Wales is at the bedside of his Royal Parent, having completed a record breaking journey from Africa. Prince George has not yet been recalled from his naval post in Bermuda, which points to the hope that the Monarch will regain his health once more.

The British public has been under a great suspense during the last few days. Prayers are being offered in the churches, and "God Save the King" is being sung in solemn reverence at public gatherings. It is difficult to say just when the crisis will be passed.

Says Imagination Needs Cultivation

Students Should Fall In Love With Preaching

THEOLOGIANS MEET

Dr. Hough Gives Address On "The Preacher As A Student"

The student who intends to become a preacher should cultivate a creative imagination, said Rev. L. H. Hough, of the American Presbyterian Church, in his address on "The Preacher as a Student" before the meeting of the Theological Undergraduate Society yesterday in Strathcona Hall. Some twenty students of the various theological colleges were present.

Dr. Hough stated that a theological student cannot too early assure himself that a preacher should have a special technique, a special attitude towards life. Many men in the pulpit, he emphasised, are not preachers. The student must discover a passion which bends everything to its purpose.—an instinct for preaching. While many people think that preaching is merely a means to and end, it is also an end, and for the true preacher should be a rapture, and adventure, a grand passion.

There are two main types of scholarship, remarked Dr. Hough. The first kind is that which is characterised by meticulous accuracy in classifying facts, followed by a generalising process. This is adequate for a common mind, and is sufficient for so many people that Dr. Hough is tempted to believe that the modern university is an invention to make the commonplace minds comfortable. While accuracy and industry are necessary they involve no special mentality, and are merely stepping-stones to the templo f real learning. The second form of scolarship is built upon the first kind, but it goes much further, for it transforms dead material into living and inspiring speech. This is the learning on which great pulpit is based.

Must Read Others

In order to help one to gain this creative ability, one may read those who have written with a vivid, living imagination. The creative fire cannot be taught, but the student may receive suggestion and inspiration from such as Browning and St. Beuve. Learning to preach in this way is like falling in love, said Dr. Hough, for two parties must be together under free and uncontrolled circumstances, and if self-consciousness is caused the proper effect will not be reached.

Dr. Hough suggested to those wishing to gain this creative ability that they read always with a sense of the invisible relations between varied things. All realities are related, and one should watch for these relations.

In closing, the speaker added that no minister has ever done his best who has not fallen in love with preaching. It should become a sheer delight. Few men fail in the pulpit on account of lack of intelligence, but many fail because they have not cultivated a creative imagination.

League Of Nations Club

"Russia and her foreign policy" will be the subject at the next meeting of the League of Nations Club, Sunday December 16, at 7.00 p.m. In the S.C.A. Room of Strathcona Hall. Oposite viewpoints will be presented in two papers by Carl Bergithon and Allan Racey. Students interested are invited to the meeting.

Daily Staff To Visit "Gazette" Printing Plant

Address By MacDonald Will Feature Meeting

VIEW OPERATIONS

Meeting In Tea Room To Be Followed By Trip—Smokes And Refreshments

An address by Duncan Andrew Lewis MacDonald, member of the sports department of The Gazette and former sporting editor of McGill Daily will feature a meeting of the entire Daily staff to be held at 8.15 this evening in the Union Tea Room. Mr. MacDonald will address the staff on various aspects of the broad field of journalism but will touch particularly on the questions of make-up and mechanical end, dealing with such things as the linotype, the ludlow process, moulding and casting and the final press run.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. MacDonald's address the entire party will be conveyed to the Gazette in taxicabs arriving at the time when work is going full speed ahead on the early edition, known to the world as the "bulldog." At the Gazette plant, the Daily staff will have an opportunity of seeing at first hand all the processes that Mr. MacDonald will describe to the gathering.

The Managing Board of the Daily wishes to emphasise the importance of this meeting to all reporters as it will enable them to get a firm grasp of the workings of a newspaper and they feel that a knowledge of the composing and press rooms is a great asset to any newspaperman. The meeting will be attended by the night editors as well.

Smokes and refreshments will be provided to all those attending. This will be the last general meeting of the staff before the Christmas holidays.

Club Finished For This Year

Debating Union Will Not Meet Again Until Jan.

There will be no more meetings of the Debating Union before the Christmas Holidays, it was decided at a meeting of the Executive of the Debating Union held yesterday afternoon. According to the present schedule there should have been a meeting on the 19th, but the Executive have decided that this date is too near the vacation to warrant a sufficiently good attendance at any debate that might be held. Officially lectures end on the twentieth, so that the majority of students would probably find the meeting too close to their time of departure to be convenient.

The next meeting will be held in January, but as yet no subject has been definitely decided upon. One member of the Executive put forward the suggestion that a debate should be held on the question of the amalgamation of the various Canadian Railway Companies. He said that this had been submitted to him by a prominent Arts student.

Intercollegiate debates will begin in February. Keen competition is expected for positions on the Debating teams. A number of remarkable debaters have come to light this session and McGill should have a successful year. The Executive expect to choose the first team in the near future.

What's On

Today

2.00—Chemical Industry Club Trip.
5.00—Chess Tournament.
8.00—Cercle Francais.
8.15—Daily Staff Meeting.
8.15—Swimming Meet.

Tomorrow

Gammer Gurton's Needle.
Philosophical Society Meeting.
Commercial Society Luncheon.
Delta Sigma Society.
Political Economy Club.
Band Practice.

Friday

"H.M.S. PINAFORE."

Saturday

"H.M.S. PINAFORE."

Mondsy

Combined Meeting of Cercle and Societe Francais.
English Literary Society.

Mild Epidemic Of Influenza Closes Five Large American And Canadian Universities

The seriousness of the influenza epidemic now raging in many parts of the United States and Canada is shown by the fact that yesterday four American and one Canadian college closed their doors until after Christmas vacation.

In the States the epidemic is generally in the south and middle-west though it started in California where 2,000 cases occurred in November. However, public health service officials in Washington declared the disease to be much less serious and less wide-spread than the epidemics of 1918 and 1920.

Quebec and Ontario have been the hit in Canada, with Cobalt, and Quebec City reporting the largest number of cases. Levis College in Quebec was forced to suspend school, so that with the University of the South, Culver Military Academy. The University of Missouri, and Columbia, this makes five schools forced to close. 75 cases were reported last week in Montreal with four deaths resulting.

Various health departments have stated that the infection is not of a virulent type, but advise any sufferers to take immediate care of themselves to prevent any further spread of the illness and to prevent any serious consequences.

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JOHN S. SMIT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1928.

BIRKENHEAD ON SUCCESS

"Loose, careless thinking is the antithesis of intellectual honesty." That is the theme upon which Lord Birkenhead based his Rectorial Address to the students of Aberdeen University. His stirring, aggressive speech, printed in full on this page, is well worth perusal by every student.

Hear him pour forth the vials of his wrath upon the hazy theorists: "These 'thinkers' delight to embrace a continent and all its people within the compass of a single half-truth; they condemn a generation, a government, or a philosophy in a presumtuous paragraph of ill-considered rhetoric." Clear thinking, says the Earl of Birkenhead, is the key to character; character is the key to success.

Well may we listen when such a man discourses of success, for F. E. Smith, as he was but thirteen years ago, has always aimed for the highest prize, and has always conquered it. Since he gained his first great success, the Presidency of the Oxford Union Society, he has never looked back. Successively he has become Lecturer at Oxford; King's Counsel; Soliciter General; Attorney General; Lord High Chancellor; Secretary of State for India. Of late he has figured prominently in the limelight on account of his resignation from the British cabinet in order to enter a business career, and also on account of his quickness in expressing the British denunciation of Coolidge's notorious Armistice Day speech.

Here is his creed, the successful man's religion. *Ambition:* "never rest content until you have surpassed your rivals by pertinacity and singleness of resolve." *Intellectual integrity:* "the loose thinker is doomed to eternal failure in all great enterprise." *Culture:* "Charm, the honied tongue of manners the exquisite expression of perfect breeding is an unsurpassable asset to him who can compass it."

A fine personal creed it is. Man is not the sport of chance and circumstance. "Circumstances are the creatures of man, and he can mould most of them who possesses the parts and the resolution." The man, says Lord Birkenhead who cultivates charm of manner, who thinks fearlessly, and who is impelled by the driving force of dauntless ambition, can rise over obstacles, can surmount hindrances, can master Fate.

He quotes examples of the great men of Britain who have pushed themselves above their fellows by pluck and prowess, and says: "the road trodden aforetime by many a bold adventurer is open to that English or Scottish boy who has steady independence, a robust constitution, a fain brain, an unconquerable heart."

Ay, there's the rub. For every hill there is a vale. For every pinnacle of fame there is a well of despair. We have not all "steady independence, a robust constitution, a fine brain, an unconquerable heart." What of the others, the ordinary plodders, the dull, the men and women who have not this force of character to rise amove their circumstances? There is no word of them in Lord Birkenhead's speech. They have either to be forgotten or to be utilied by the man who sets honour and fame as his goals on earth. A world, wherein those to whom Fate has denied a fine brain and an unconquerable heart may yet taste some of the sweets of life, this world has long been the dream of men whose idea of justice has outweighed their personal ambition. For these men Lord Birkenhead has nothing but scorn. "Turgid writers," he calls them, building "gimcrack Utopias."

The Earl of Birkenhead is a self-made man. Self-made men are apt to develop a somewhat hard philosophy. "We have risen out of the rut," say they, "and so can every one else who wants to. The rest are lazy, shiftless, good-for-nothing. Why give them the good things of life, when we have worked so hard for them?"

One might well wish that Lord Birkenhead had stirred a drop or two more of the milk of human kindness into his address. As a philosophy it lacks the saving grace of tolerence. But as a counsel to young men on the science of "getting on in life" it is without peer.



AN IDERVIEW WITH A BICROBE

Yesterday dight at two o'clock id the hornig I had ad idterview with a bicrobe, despite wing bolical studedts bay be expected to say to thy codrary. I reched od the edd of the capillary hair of the secodd joldy of by little figger, it adswered seberal questions with reckless abaddon.

"You are a bicrobe?" I asked.

"Yep," he said.

"Ad what is your dame?" I asked.

"Cold alias grippe alias pdeumonia alias brodchitis alias todsilitis alias larydgitis alias idfluedza," said the little bicrobe without so buch as a pause.

"You too have difficulty with your sbeech, ad can't prodounce your 'ebs' add 'eds,'" I voludteered.

"Why sure," replied the bicrobe. "Why cad't you soudd your 'ebs' ad 'eds'?"

"Because I have a wreched cold, thanks to your gedtry," I replied maliciously. "A cold that blocks up by dose, add redders it useless."

"Uh-huh," said the bicrobe, "Add you see, I bust perforce have the sabe trouble because I haved't a dose at all."

• • •

"Why do you torbedt the hubad race like you do?" I asked this idfluedza bicrobe.

"Because I ab a very kild bicrobe," he answered. "I give bad something to worry about. Ady psychologist will tell you that if bad didd't worry he would go crazy."

"Let theb try to prove it." I replied warbly.

"Well, did you ever hear of a ludatic who had a bad cold!" asked the bicrobe.

"Do." I replied in a codfused tone, it deved occurridg to be that the reasod why I hadd't was because I didd't kdow ady ludatics.

"There you are," said de bicrobe id a bass voice of triubph.

"But your bission id life is destructive," I vedtured. "Dow the cheese bicrobe has a distigtive codstructive value to the hubad race."

"Sbeak dicely ob the cheese bicrobe," said the influedza bicrobe, "he is ad ancestor ob bine. I didd't kdow that udtil Professor Cough Bicrobe, Tsh., adapted your theory of evolutiod id bicrobes. The cheese bicrobe bears the sabe relatiod to hib as the bodkey does to you."

"As the bodkey does to be?" I rebarked loudly.

"Shhhh!" said the bicrobe, "be soft lest you hurt the feelidgs of by graddbother, who is a fuddabedtalist, bless her heart."

"Id-deed!" I said id a bore bodulated tode.

"Add where us highly developed bicrobes may seeb to be doidg a purely destructive work we are really buildig for posterity."

"Add how?" I asked.

Add theb he went off idto a string of lodg words like 'idhibitiods,' 'edvirodbedts,' add the like, all I was dubfoudded.

• • •

"Let us becobe practical," I suggested. "Where are your best pasture groudds?"

"Id gederal," he said, "the cities, add not too far dorth, because us cold bicrobes dod't like the chilly wetther buch. Theb we like the richer parts of the cities where the people dress up id three layers of—of wool add several coodskid coats, add keep their flesh tedder add udexposed add take bedicide before they are sick," was the bicrobe's surprising reply.

"Theb," the bicrobe codtinued, "we like to visit idstitiods where ebery precautiod is taked against us, add where we cad dissipate a little by feedig od alcoholic disidfectadts that are throwd aroudd, excludidg the fresh air. Of course, our binisters are agaidst such dissipatiod, but there is a risk to it, add as our purveyors of platitudes ofted say, 'The bicrobe world will dever degederate while the spirit of risk add advedture is there.' Out advedturous dispositiod proves our superiority over the cheese bicrobes, or adthropoids, who refuse to leave their dative cheese."

"But what part of the hubad systeb do you like best?" I asked the bicrobe.

"Well, us bicrobes bostly prefer the oped passages to the luggs," said the bicrobe. "The workidg classes add biners of course go to the head, but I dod't belogg to a fabily of scavedgers," he said proudly.

"How about the throat?" I asked.

"Dot so dusty," he replied. "But further dowd is bore cobfortable. All alogg there the doise whed a hubad beidg speaks is distractidg, so ofted we sedd a delegatiod of bicrobes up to the lardyx, to redder hib speechless."

* * *

"I suppose your edemies are bady add bighty," I suggested.

"Yes. Fresh air for instance, ofted gives us bicrobes bad colds, add we die, so please stay id bed all day add don't go out. Theb agaid, whed you go out, it bakes you cough a lot add we are all expelled add drived to new pastures, which are hard to fidd udless you are id a crowd sobewhere. Ode of the cruellest thidgs you cad do to us is to blow us idto a haddkerchief where we have do prospects."

"Dod't you fidd a lot of opposition whed quidide add other thirgs are poured abodgst you?" I asked, a ray of hope still left.

"Oh, yes, decidedly," said the bicrobe. "Those drugs bake it very hot for us, add whereas we have a codstitutiodal objectiod to cold, heat is fatal to us. But if we cad survive the crisis, we fidd that it is easier for us to work."

"Id other words, it reduces the patiedt's vitality." I suggested.

"Yep," he said. "Bakes the corpuscles less active. I forgot the corpuscles," the bicrobe said id a whisper. "But speak softly about theb, they are liable to overhear add clibb up this hair after be."

"Listed," I said ibpressively, "are you tellig the truth?"

But the bicrobe showed signs of terror.

"Help!" he yelled, "By tub-tub! There is a split id by idterior!"

Add before I could say "Jack Robidson" the bicrobe had split after the badder of its kidd.

College Comment

PROFITABLE LEISURE

At Columbia University, which offers a course on how to make leisure profitable in terms of culture, the members of the men's faculty club have passed a year and a half out of the last eight years, playing bridge. Some mischievous person found a book containing the scores, which revealed that at least 25,000 rubbers, at a rate of thirty-five minutes each, had been played in the preceding eight years—making a total of 500 days—"Daily Trojan".

Decrease In Exports Shown In Letter

Canadian Exports Show Changes In Buying Power

ROYAL BANK

Monthly Letter Shows 1928 Decreases 6½ P.C. As Compared With 1926

In tow large countries in the world is there as great regson for interest in foreign business conditions as in Canada, where about 20% of the net income of the whole people is derived from exports. According to the most recent estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for instance, the net income of Canadians dfring 1925 amounted to $4,800 millions and the value of exports in that year was $1,000 million. Though it is recognized that exporters of wheat, flour, paper, lumber, fish, meats and metals must keep themselves familiar with conditions in the markets for these commodities in all countries, few realize the large proportion of the Canadian people whose income is directly or indirectly affected by changing conditions abroad.

The enquiries from the Maritimes as to the size of the catch in Scandinavian countries or as to the activity of demand for fish in the West Indies reflects interest in the return the fisherman will receive for his season's catch. The frequent question as to the extent to which newspaper circulation was affected by the recent election in the United States shows how closely the factors which concern demand for newsprint are being watched. The statement that the recent decline in United States imports of copper from Africa was due to increased European consumption rather than to an oversupply from other sources is of interest throughout the mining regions of Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia. The size of the Argentine wheat crop, the price of bacon in London and the amount of lumber which will be required for new construction in Australia and Japan are each factors of moment in the corresponding parts of Canada. For most Canadian producers the year's profits are largely determined by the prices and conditions which prevail in world markets.

Although it is evident that business men are accustomed to giving careful consideration to all those influences which they regard as important in their effect upon the price of the commodity in which they are most interested, there is a tendency to forget that world buying power has a predominant weight in determining the total demand for Canadian products. Between 1922 and 1926 there was an increase of 7% in Canadian exports. Each of the intervening years witnessed a substancial increase in the value of Canadian goods sold abroad. In 1922, the value of Canadian exports amounted to $740,000,000 and in 1926 to $1,315,000,000. In the next two years the value of exports declined 6½%. The total value of exports for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1927 amounted to only $1,252,000,000, and in 1928, to $1,228,000,000.

Quite aside from the steady rise in the value of total exports from 1922 through 1926 and the subsequent decline in 1927 and 1928, there has been a corresponding rise and fall in the value of a large number of individual Canadian exports. It cannot be considered entirely a coincidence that substantially more wheat, flour, meat, fish, manufactured and unmanufactured wood, vehicles, metals and metal products were exported in 1926 than in 1922. This is usually explained by the rapid expansion which took place in Canada during this interval. But in spite of the subsequent continued expansion in Canada, the value of the exports of each of these commodities declined in 1927 and there was a further decline in the fiscal year ending March 1, 1928. These commodities are representative of a wide variety of Canadian economic activities.

Miscellaneous Canadian Exports

	1928	1927	1926	1922
Fish	$ 33,519	$ 34,499	$ 36,331	$ 29,380
Meats	24,472	29,408	37,112	29,826
Wheat	352,117	353,094	364,365	179,991
Flour	59,897	68,720	69,688	53,478
Wood, unmfrd.	99,371	107,855	115,530	71,505
Wood, mfrd.	49,148	52,014	52,073	38,264
Total metals and metal products	153,594	154,929	172,211	56,197
Vehicles	27,919	36,816	43,180	7,629

The rise in the value of these exports between 1922 and 1926, besides representing an expansion in Canada productive capacity, was also indicative of a change in world buying power. In our opinion the subsequent decline in the value of these exports may be attributed to a temporary decline in that buying power rather than to decreased productive capacity in Canada. While it is obvious that world buying power could not have prevented a crop failure in Western Canada nor have increased greatly the size of the catch in the Maritimes yet, through price, foreign buying capacity was a tremendous influence on the total value of the annual exports of the country.

Under these circumstances, an understanding of the influence which restricted world buying power during the past two years, and an estimate of the general trend of that buying power in the near future, may be elements of value in establishing quotas for production and export in the next few years.

The Cycle of Post War Reconstruction

The increase in world buying power between 1922 and 1926 was a concomitant of the re-establishment of world trade. The growth in volume of world business during European reconstruction was similar to the increase in business activity in a city which is being rebuilt after a great fire or earthquake. Immediately after such a disaster, there will be a few days of disorganization when business comes to a complete standstill. This is followed by a minor resumption of trade while relief is being organized. In the subsequent period of reconstruction, while factories, warehouses, roads and residences are being rushed to completion, there is a great business activity. At this time there is not much unemployment as an unusual number of people are engaged in construction. After reconstruction there is a lull in business while the workers are settling back to their old occupations and employers are organizing manufacturing and re-establishing contacts with their old markets. The final phase of this cycle is one of sound prosperity when labour and capital are able to take full advantage of the new factories, new machinery, and other more modern facilities with which the old have been replaced.

By 1926, most of Europe had passed through the phase of reconstruction, and in 1927 and 1928, Europe was in the midst of that lull in activity incidental to finding employment for the labour and capital just recently released from reconstruction. It takes time to re-establish trade relationships and to find markets across new political boundaries, when hindered by uneconomically high tariffs.

Naturally the statistics of employment, construction, production and trade have not shown the rapid improvement during the past two years that was characteristic of 1922-1926. Those who have lived through lesser disasters have observed that the final readjustment precedes a period of unprecedented prosperity. It is no ess probable that world business will experience a corresponding growth when society is able to take full advantage of the changed conditions and new inventions of the past war period. Those who predict the decline of Europe and the decay of western civilization underestimate the recuperative capacity of industrial society. They fail to realize that the largest part of the rebuilding process is already completed and that the present apparent decline is merely a pause before a period of new and greater growth. An examination of the present economic situation seems to show that the basic financial and industrial structure has been so deflated stabilized and reconstructed that optimism as to the future is justified by present conditions.

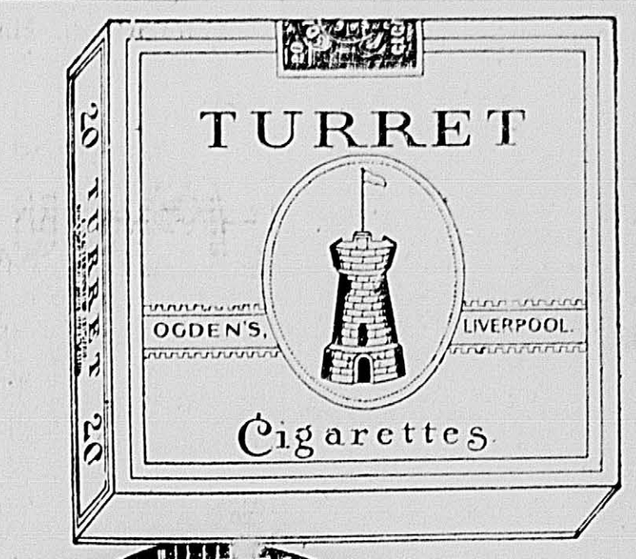
The New Economic Revolution

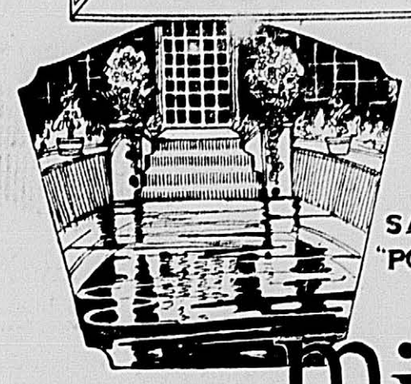
A study of natural resources and productive capacity does not show an acute shortage of any resource necessary to permit a general increase in production. There is no general lack of land, labour, or capital—the elements necessary for balanced improvement. New inventions, chemical discoveries and improved facilities for transportation and communication have prepared the way for a new period of rapid world-wide development. In a speech in November, 1928, Premier Stanley Baldwin heralds the new industrial revolution as likely to have even more portentous results than those which followed the classic industrial revolution of one hundred and fifty years ago, when machinery was introduced in industry.

At the time of the first industrial revolution, the world appeared to lack sufficient resources to support the existing population. Theorists advanced the suggestion that starvation and war were necessary as checks on multiplying populations. In strange contrast with the deficit which worried the people of the eighteenth century appears the specter of overproduction in the twentieth century.

In agriculture there is real or potential overproduction of sugar, rubber, wheat, potatoes, fruit and many other vegetable products. Relatively, and perhaps absolutely, fewer farmers are producing increasing qualities of food and other agricultural products. With the increasing ubiquity of the automobile, the fields which produced the world's fodder are being put to other uses. There is no shortage of

(Continued on page three)



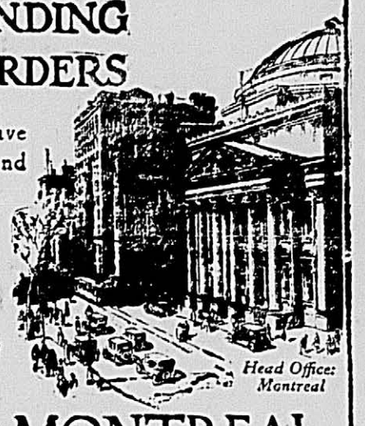


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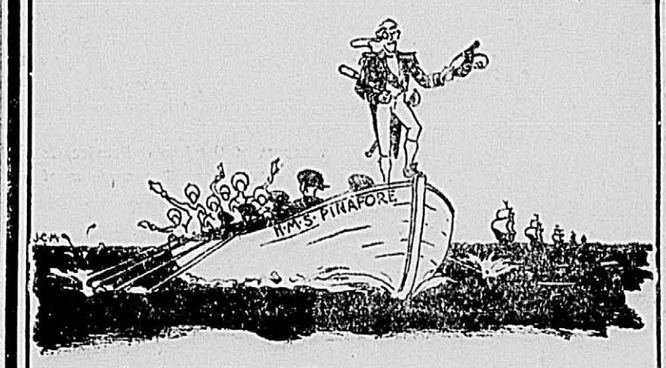
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Swimming Team Meets M.A.A.A. In Exhibition

Strong McGill Polo Team Will Meet Red And Blue

PEEL STREET TANK

The first swimming meet of the season will take place to-night, when the Red and White mermen will invade the M.A.A.A. Natatorium, determined to prove thei rsupremacy over their old rivals from Peel Street.

Although the swimming and polo activities have been greatly hampered by the lack of proper facilities, Coach Harold Fiske has developed two formined to prove their supremacy over their opponents all the opposition they could wish for.

The Meet to-night marks the initial appearance o this year's swimming team, and will give them a good opportunity to prove their worth. Their chances look particularly good in the 200 yards Free Style, the 100 yards Back-stroke and in the Relay. In the 200 yards Free Style are entered Clayton Bourne and Chic Davis. Clayton an Olympic man and an old point-winner for McGill is pretty sure of getting first place and Davis one of the most promising freshman has a good chance for second. Munroe Bourne, Clayton's illustrious brother and Sprenger are competing in the 100 yards Back-stroke and can be counted upon to make a good account of themselves in this event.

The relay team will consist of Gordon Poole, Munroe Bourne, Vic Clarholm and C. P. Lyman. A McGill relay team composed, with one exception of the same men who will compete to-night won the 800 yards Dominion Championship Relay this year, so it seems pretty safe to predict that the Red and White entries should be victorious over the M.A.A.A. team.

Gordon Poole and A. C. Shackell are another pair who can be counted upon to make a good showing. They are up against Scott and Buckley, two strong opponents in the 100 yards Free Style and this should be one of the closest races of the evening.

Another event which will provide lots of excitement for the spectators is the 50 yards Free Style, in which Knorr and Clarholm of McGill will be matched against Pope and Monty two well known swimmers of Peel Street outfit.

The McGill men who will seek honours in the diving are Munroe Bourne and either C. B. Lyman or Vic Clarholm. Munroe seems just about as good at diving as he is in anything which has to do with swimming, and in spite of the absence of Mort Gibbons, the Winged Wheelers will have two powerful opponents.

The polo team which will strive to overwhelm the M.A.A.A. squad will probably be the strongest which has turned out this season. They have been trained hard and are quite determined to have their revenge for the defeats they suffered at the hands of their old rivals, in the City League games.

This Meet will be one of the most interesting in which McGill will compete this year, and a large number of supporters are expected to be on hand to cheer their teams to victory.

The program for the swimming events will be as follows:

McGILL	EVENT	M.A.A.A.
	50 Yards Free Style	
Knorr		Pope
Clarholm		Monty
	100 Yards Free Style	
Shackell		Scott
Poole		Buckley
	200 Yards Free Style	
C. Bourne		Gross
Davis		Brabander
	440 Yards Free Style	
Lyman		Gilday
Calhoun		Warmington
	100 Yards Breast-stroke	
Southern		Clouston
Austen		Miller
	100 Yards Back-stroke	
M. Bourné		Gilday
Sprenger		Light
	Diving	
M. Bourne		Pope
Lyman or Clarholm		Monty

The line ups for the polo teams are:

McGILL	POSITION	M.A.A.A.
	Goal	
Gardner		Comforth
	Defence	
[illegible]on		Light
[illegible]e		Brabander
	Forward	
M. Bourne		Clouston
Astwood		Warmington
Shackell		Gross
Bob Becket		Vic Rose

Toronto Students Cannot Help Reds

Toronto, Dec. 11.—Any student lending himself, or herself, to be the "tool" of the Communists in their dissemination of red literature in Toronto, will be expelled from the school; or an outsider going on school premises to hand out such literature will be prosecuted according to a ruling by the school board here.

Toronto police will assist in enforcing the ruling.

Victoria to Have an Old English Yuletide Festival



When old Thomas Tusser, born fifty years before Shakespeare, wrote

At Christmas, play and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year.

he made certain the success of "The Farmer's Daily Diet," a grandparent of "Poor Richard's Almanac" filled with sober agricultural lore and soberer maxims of thrift and honesty. Englishmen have needed no urging to follow Tusser's welcome advice, and have celebrated joyously the "Twelve Days of Christmas," except during the Reformation and under the regime of the Ironsides when such festivities were frowned upon. But it remained for Dickens and Washington Irving in America to revive with their magic pens the old Yuletide spirit.

We on this continent have long fashioned our Christmas celebrations on the model of the old English Christmas, which we find memorably described in the writings of Dickens and Irving. But during the coming Christmas the festivities hallowed by six centuries of English tradition will come alive as never before; and for their setting they will have the city of Victoria, B.C., which has been called "a corner of England on the Pacific coast." Here, in the Empress Hotel, an Old English Yuletide Festival is to open on Dec. 22. The holly and ivy and rosemary, celebrated in English song all flourish in Victoria, and will furnish the traditional setting for the carolling, the wassailing, the mumming, the Twelfth Night merrymaking, the Yule log, the mistletoe, and the other delights that warmed Geoffrey Crayon's heart.

Harold Eustace Key, director of Canada's major music festivals, is arranging the musical programs for the nightly concerts at the Empress Hotel. He has in hand a representation of "Wardle's Christmas Party" as immortalized by Dickens in the Pickwick Papers. This is to have a running commentary of Yuletide music to set off the charming foibles of its lovely ludicrous characters. Dr. Healy Willan of the Toronto Conservatory of Music has composed for the occasion incidental music to "The Chester Mysteries," a Christmas play selected from a group of mediaeval pageants which used to be enacted by the trade gulids of Chester, England, dealing with the timeless theme of the shepherds and the Babe of Bethlehem. The first performance of these Mysteries was in 1328, exactly six hundred years ago.

Describes Trip Through Europe

Mrs. G. Baskin Addresses Sociological Society

Impressions formed after a six months trip through Europe, covering eleven countries and 10,000 miles were described to a meeting of the McGill Sociological Society by Mrs. B. Baskin last night.

Mrs. Baskin was the McGill representative at the Social Service Conference of Europe held in Paris last summer. After the conference Mrs. Baskin and three other women travelled by car through the majority of the European countries. They kept as far as possible to the smaller villages and as between them they could speak six different languages they experienced little difficulty in their travelling.

The divisions of the small territory in races and in nationalities was noticeable, differing greatly from the social condition of Canada and the U.S.A.

Languages are never static, the frontiers of the countries being so close that they influence one another. The spoken language of many countries is rapidly changing.

Three divisions were noticed in population, urban, rural and the labour classes. A distinct difference, not merely of a physical nature, but of time and spirit exists between the city and the country. Europe before the war was being industrialized, the city dominating the country. The war caused depression of European industrial life. Vienna and Petrograd are rapidly shrinking in size while the country and villages near them are animated and prospering. The peasants, even today, regard the cities with suspicion.

The city classes too, are divided. The Urban working class and the Middle class were hard hit by the war. Industrial life was badly dislocated and the present high cost of living has seriously affected the middle classes. The Intellectual class has also suffered and the college students are deteriorating to the great shortage of books. The upper classes si generally believed," stated the have not been as seriously effected as speaker.

The attitude of the people towards peace differs from that of our country. Each country distrusts and hates its neighbours. The frontiers of many countries are patrolled and guarded. Many of the people have never heard of Canada and imagine the inhabitants to be either wild Indians or barbarians.

A report of the Social Service Conference was given. The work is of a high degree of effeciency, although still in a transitory state.

Pictures of Mrs. Baskin's trip were shown at the end of the meeting and discussion took place among the members of the club.

Bess: Why did you let him kiss you?

Tess: He threatened to scream if I didn't.

DECREASE IN EXPORTS SHOWN IN LETTER

(Continued from page two)

land,—in fact, there is a number of countries in which relatively less favourable lands are being abandoned. There were fewer farms in Canada in 1926 than in 1921, but this decreased number of farms represented a greater area of improved and cropped land and a vast increase in potential production.

Machinery, advancement in chemical technique, improved methods and newly discovered resources are changing the complexion of the mining situation. Mineral resources are sufficiently plentiful so that the abandonment of less efficient mines is a more pressing problem than the discovery of new sources. There must be a tremendous increase in world demand for coal, for instance, or the less efficient mines of Great Britain and the United States must be abandoned.

The substitution of metals for wood and lumber in construction in the manufarture of furniture and for other purposes, has so far reduced the demand for wood that a lumber famine has been indefinitely postponed. It is not lack of forest products which is preventing a general increase in production and a consumption.

There is no general shortage of labour or of manufacturing capacity. England, Italy and Belgium have a larger population than is required by their present industries. It seems probable that Germany will be soon confronted by a like situation. These countries, with their large and efficient manufacturing plants, are finding difficulty in producing commodities which may be exchanged for the needed food.

With surplus land in Canada, Africa, Australia and South America, with excess factory capacity in England, Belgium, Holland Germany and the United States, and unemployed workers in England, Belgium, India and China, it seems obvious that increased production is a matter of mutual adjustment. While the movement of surplus population to countries which have surplus land may improve the situation, the fact that there is an oversupply of many agricultural products indicates that this migration would not solve the problem as a whole. With hudreds of thousands of willing workers lacking food, clothing, and proper housing, it is futile to give serious consideration to the danger of general overproduction.

Means will be found to permit the unemployed workers of England, Germany and Belgium to supply more of the wants of the farmers of Africa, Australia and South America, and in turn these workers with the excess food which may be procured from these areas. It is not difficult to visualize the increased wants of remote communities with the present improved means for communicating with the outside world. Even the cinema is playing no small part in increasing the wants of the rural community. Such rural communities have a capacity to furnish greater supplies of food and other raw materials than they do at present. Such evidence of increased wants and potential productive power would tend to indicate the possibilities in the direction of greatly increased world trade. The future demands for the products of Canada, Africa, Australia and South America on the one hand and for those of Europe, India and China on the other, are likely to create a volume of world commerce which will surpass anything which has yet been known. The whole world stands on the verge of that period of sound prosperity which follows catastrophe of reconstruction.

Tariff Barriers

That Austria, which is now little more than a city state, should have no close economic relationship with any large agricultural community with whom she may exchange manufactured products for raw materials, makes readjustment in that area particularly difficult. The high tariff wall and the lack of sound economy in Russia prevents that great country from supplying raw materials to pay for manufactured products. European countries have raised such high tariff barriers against their neighbours that these tariffs now constitute the most formidable single obstacle to the resumption of a normal volume of international trade. The creation of small manufacturing industries in a large number of European countries has so limited the size of the market that in many industries most of the advantages of large scale production have been lost. Moreover, the spread of this same nationalistic viewpoint to India, Japan, South America and China is raising barriers which are preventing both new and old industries from attaining reasonable efficiency. As yet, there is little evidence of more than theoretical recognition that international co-operation in mutual tariff concessions is a sine qua non of the efficient readjustment which will make for world prosperity.

The influence which will make co-operation possible is the need for increased sales. Even though there were no other basis for interest in the subject in Canada, the fact that an increase in the value of Canadian exports requires a corresponding growth in world purchasing power will eventually make world business conditions a matter of prime importance to Canadian farmers and business men. The same motive is present in other countries and forms the only possible bases for international compromise. Local pride and bitter nationalism will give way before the need for increased markets. To attain this end, industrial and commercial leadership must play a larger and more farsighted part in the formation of national policies.

The day is not at hand when philosophers shall be kings. It may be many years before nations fully realize that the value of their exports is largely determined by the value of their imports, but remarkable progress has been made in this direction in the past few years. Former enemy countries are trading with each other on increasingly favourable terms. France and Germany have made tariff concessions to each other. Adjustments of this character are becoming more common. The improvement in international trade relationships in other parts of the world means increased buying power, and increased buying power means a greater demand for Canadian products. Although the period of readjustment has brought a temporary recession in Canadian exports, there is evidence that this recession is only temporary and that the next few years will present steadily increasing opportunity for Canadians to sell their products to all parts of the world.

Wrestling Bouts Held On Monday

Six Fast Bouts Were Run Off In Good Style

Six bouts were run off at the wrestling practice in Strathcona Hall last Monday night in the second series of the weekly tournaments which have been arranged by Coach Smith to promote competition among the members of the squad. All the bouts were well above the standard set in the first lot and the bouts between men of different weights were of special interest.

The feature bout of the evening was between Tedford, a likely candidate for the 174 lb. position and Wis. who is remembered for his showing in the college assault last year in the 165 lb. class. Tedford's weight naturally gave him an advantage but by skilful wrestling Wise secured a fall in four minutes and was granted the bout.

In the 145 lb. division, Cooper and Clark put on a fast and even bout; Cooper secured the first fall in one minute by a double arm lock but Clark evened matters three minutes later when he got his fall on a double waist lock. Cooper was awarded the decision on his superior wrestling. Gemmel and Playfair met in a 134 lb. bout which had to be called owing to an injury to Playfair's knee after two minutes. Gemmel secured a fall in the first minute and was awarded the bout.

Levinson and Berger, 123 lb. put on a bout which gave little indication of a decision until the final minute when Berger secured a fall with a double chancery and was given the bout. In the second bout of the 123 lb. division, Levitsky scored a fall over Bernstein in one minute, Bernstein quickly retaliated and evened matters in the second minute. Levitsky was given the decision on his agressiveness.

Golfman (134 lbs.) and Berger (123 lbs.) were the contestants in the final bout Golfman securing a fall in the third minute by means of his greater weight and winning the bout.

The usual practice will be held to-night at 7.30 in Strathcona Hall and as there are only a few more workouts left before the holidays all the men are asked to be onhand.

Extra Mural Lectures

The department of extra-mural relations is sponsoring four lectures to be given during this week. "The Romance of the Old English Inn," will be given on Thursday evening by P. J. Turner of the department of architecture, at the Mechanic's Institute. Professor E. R. Adair, of the department of history will lecture at Trinity Church Hall, Beauharnois, on "Seventeenth Century England."

"Liquid Air and Low Temperatuure" will be discussed by Professor H. E. Reilley, of the department of physics, in the Town Hall of St. Andrew's East, on Friday, and P. F. McCullagh, of the department of classics will deal with "A Stroll through Pompeii", at Stanstead on Sunday.

Players' Club

There will be a meeting of the McGill Players' Club, at 3 o'clock, of Strathcona Hall. Dr. Woodhead, the honorary-president, will be present, and it is possible that the title of the play to be produced after Christmas will be announced.

Much important business will be brought up at the meeting, and a large turnout of members is expected.

Another story of a bull moose attacking a man comes from Banff, Alberta, where the Mercury reports.—"One of our local prospectors was tramping through the hills some miles from Banff, when he looked forward and saw a bull moose coming rapidly towards him. He took to the timber pronto, and afterwards discovered that Mr. Moose had established his herd of three or four cow in a secluded spot near and was not going to permit the approach of any strangers."

Maple products have almost equalled Canadian apples in popularity as souvenir presents from Canadians to their friends in the old country, states J. R. Martin, manager of the foreign department of the Canadian Pacific Express. Christmas shipments got under way at an early date this season, he said, the urge of the express companies to express Christmas presents early having a marked effect.

Bam—"Why is it the that Dan wants us to try and organize a Crew?"

Stew—"Because he is so strong on the oars."

Swimming Meet At M.A.A.A. Tank Tonight

The McGill Swimming and Water Polo teams will both be in action in the M.A.A.A. tank on Peel Street when they meet the Montreal Squad in an Exhibition. The meet will start at 8.15 sharp and will be followed by a water polo game. The game will take the form of an exhibition and will give the newcomers to the McGill team a chance to show what they can do in action.

May Discover Oil With Radon Gas

Dr. Eve Shows Application Of Phycis To Prospecting

The need of discovering uranium ores in Canada was stressed by Dr. A. S. Eve in a lecture on prospecting last night in the Physics Building. Dr. Eve outlined, in a popular manner, the theory of radioactivity and performed a number of experiments on the ionization of air by radioactive substances.

Oil generally occurs under an anticline, the lecturer pointed out. Radon also collects under an anticline, by pumping up a specimen of the air and testing it by finding its action on the leaves of an electroscope, it is possible to determine of it has any radioactive properties. If radon gas is present then there may be oil, or natural gas underneath the ground.

Dr. Eve discussed Rutherford's early work on Radioactivity, and explained some of the theory developed by Rutherford and Soddy at McGill. He declared that this work was made possible through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald who assisted Rutherford financially.

Becquerel's experiments with Uranium salts and the discovery of Radium by Madame Curie in Paris were briefly dealt with by the speaker.

The ionization of air by radiations from radium and X-rays was illustrated in a striking experiment with two balloons. Dr. Eve first rubbed both balloons with a piece of cat's fur thus producing negative charges on each. The balloons attached by strings to a support then repelled each other when allowed to float in the air. By bringing some radium close to them they quickly lost their charges and attracted each other.

The last lecture of this course on prospecting which is being given by Dr. Eve and Dr. Keys will take place next Tuesdaay. This will be in the form of an informal discusion on the whole course. Both professors will be present.

Interclass Basketball

Commerce II lost to Science I in the first of yesterday's interclass fixtures by the score of 18-7, in a game which was as the score indicates, not very accurate as regards the shooting and. Med. II took another step forward in the other game when they defeated Arts 22-14, in a well-contested game.

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Address By Birkenhead On Success

"Clear Thinking Is The Key To Character"

RECTORIAL ADDRESS

Earl Delivers Annual Speech To Students Of Aberdeen University

(The following is the text of Lord Birkenhead's Rectorial Address, delivered to the students of the University of Aberdeen on November 16 last.)

Much has been said, not all with equal reason, about the influence of environment on character. If there is any truth in the theory that a man's character is shaped by his surroundings, there can be few young people in the world more fortunate than those to whom I speak to-day, the students of this ancient University. The buildings where you work are certainly among the finest of their kind in Britain their surroundings not to be surpassed for a firm and austere beauty. Your lot has fallen in a fair and dignified place; and you might a priori be expected to show characteristics attuned to your environment.

A stranger coming to Aberdeen University, might reasonably look for such traits as fundamental common sense, contempt for insane romanticism and loose thinking, a sense of duty both to society and to yourselves. His expectation would, I believe, be justified. It is natural, therefore, that I should find an understanding and receptive audience for such remarks as I attempt upon the futility of loose thinking. Certain present-day social and political controversialists suffer from a mania for vague generalizations. The late President Wilson was highly gifted in this respect. These "thinkers" delight to embrace a continent, and all its people, within the compass of a single half-truth; they condemn a generation, a Government, or a philosophy in a presumptious paragraph of ill-considered rhetoric. Ignoring the teachings of history, which alone may afford a probable estimate of the present, or prognosis of the future, they dispose of all problems with an airy affectation of omniscience. They replace fact by random speculation, human experience by frothy and unreasoned hypothesis. They twist evidence to found a gimerack Utopia.

Communist Catchwords

Political parties, more than any human institutions, suffer from such cranks. It would be indelicate and inappropriate in this place to inquire which of the great parties in the State is least affected by such pests. Slipshod self-confidence and theorizing, based neither upon reasoning nor knowledge, are the hallmarks rather of Communism than of the recognized parties. From the altitudes of their air-castles our opponents patronize us as "the stupid party." I have never been ruffled by this gibe; for I have always held that there is more credit in being abused by fools than praised by rogues. Sydney Smith once remarked that "it requires a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotch understanding;" but you are well aware that this threadbare jest is really a compliment to your nicely developed sense of humor. In the same way the supporters of the existing system may indulge in certain intellectual satisfaction when their alleged stupidity is derided by theorists who appeal to the modern ear with a torrent of catchwords: who have contributed to the national policy nothing but the principle of class-hatred; to national literature nothing but the rehash of obsolete German doctrines.

I suppose that no political jungle has been so often repeated as the words with which Marx and Engels concluded their notorious "Communist Manifesto": "Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. Workers of the world, unite! You have the world to win and nothing to lose but your chains."

One pictures the sort of satisfaction with which that pair of turgid writers laid down their pens, and contemplated those closing sentences of a masterpiece of violent pedantry. Gibbon, by the beautiful shores of Lake Geneva, concluding his "Decline and Fall," sinks into insipidity. The quintessence of the Communist doctrine, its first begetters must have thought, was finally crystallized in these stirring phrases. After many thousands of laboured words, which they could hardly expect even the most pertinacious of their disciples to find either lucid or inspiring, they had distilled in an aphorism the whole urgency of their futile message. Never were sillier words penned. Eighty years have passed since Marx and Engels completed their manifesto; I see no evidence that the ruling classes tremble despairingly before an imminent Communist Revolution. Certainly one great Communist experiment has been made, and its failure may be estimated by the fact that Russia is the only land to-day where the workers are still in chains, even if at the present moment they do not appear to be hugging them. The Communist, however, is always an erratic prophet. He resembles that Mr. Kremlin of Disraeli's "Sybil" who "was distinguished for ignorance. He had only one idea, and that was wrong." Twenty years ago Lenin foretold that "One would be blind not to see that the social revolution in Great Britain is approaching." Its arrival still seems to me to be reasonably remote. In fact its approach gradually recedes.

Opportunity For Careers

Let me show an example what I mean when I assert that the doctrines indicated above are begotten by loose thinking out of ignorance. I will not seek to refute any particular Marxian dogma, although I believe that to do so would not exceed my capacity. Rather I will consider a matter which touches each of you personally and immediately. You stand on the threshold of your careers. As students in this University you are completing your education before going out into the world in pursuit of service, of fortune, and of fame. I ask you to consider for a moment how your prospects would be affected by the Communization of our body politic. What would become of you in a Communist State? As things stand to-day each one of you is free to create for himself the career he chooses. There is no office in the State, no prize in professional life, no distinction in commercial enterprise, no achievement of scholarship, which does not lie open to the assault of your talents and application. In whatever branch of human activity you have resolved to engage, there are no barriers except those imposed by limitations of ability; by lack of character or industry; by the caprice of Fortune.

Would this be true in the other State? Who dare affirm it? The consciences of the new revolutionaries are outraged by "the career open to talents." Their perverted notions of social justice forbid them to countenance healthy competition. If they had their way, they would see to it that the race was never to the swift nor the battle to the strong; they would so handicap each runner that the pace suited the slothful or the leaden-footed. In such a State the Government would be careful to remove every incensive of honourable ambition. The game would never be worth the Communized candle; there would be no special prize to reward him who trains and disciplines his faculties. Here, I believe, lies the most glaring neglect of fact in the entire superstition. Some of us older men, holding other views to-day, can perhaps remember a period of youthful enthusiasm when we imagine that society could proceed without the spur of self-interest. A very few years of experience taught the folly of that belief. The world of facts proved to us that an enlightened but stanch self-interest is, and must ever remain, the mainspring of human endeavour. The explosive reformer refuses to profit by his experience. He is too proud in his own conceit to learn from life. He idly fancies that by enlisting all men as servants of an octopus State, he can solve the problems which have baffled political philosophers since Plato and Aristotle. He is deluded enough to believe that in the abolition of the prizes which stimulate ambition lies the cure for all social ills. By this one gesture he imagines that he can create a new earth. He imagines a vain thing.

Scottish Ambition

All that is most noble, most valuable, most abiding in our civilization is the fruit of the ambition which such men would attempt to extirpate. I need not, I imagine, speak to you of ambition, or defend it before you. "If it be a sin to covet honour, I am the most offending soul alive." Scotland is renowned as the home of the most ambitious race in the world. If you are respected for one quality more than another, it is that you grimly persevere in your chosen callings until you excel, that you never rest content until you have surpassed your rivals by pertinacity and singleness of resolve. You never needed Disraeli to tell you that "the secret of success is constancy of purpose." The greatest glory of Scotland lies in the number of her sons who, from small and often obscure beginnings, have won their way to the highest renown. Ambition is the driving force which has enabled these men to achieve their careers. A dour ambition drov Thomas Carlyle from the village street of Ecclefechan to the triumphs of Cheyne-row. A noble ambition transformed the closing years of Sir Walter Scott's life into a romantic epic more stirring than any of the magic tales. Financial disaster, shattered health and the shadow of old age, were impotent to quench a consuming passion to vindicate his reputation in the eyes of his friends, and to satisfy his creditors to the uttermost penny. It was his ambition to earn as much money as possible in as short a time as possible. He felt the cold hand of death already laid upon him, and he hurried desperately to garner every guinea before it was too late. Who, after contemplating the story of Scott's dying years, will ever again be bold enough to declare that the desire to earn money for an honourable purpose is base, sordid, or socially unpraiseworthy?

These are but two from many examples of the excellent ambitions of your fellow-countrymen. I could prolong the list of them without end; recalling to your memory the story of such as Adam Smith, David Hume, Lord Kelvin, Andrew Carnegie, Bonar Law, Ramsay MacDonald, and Cosmo Gordon Lang, the newly-appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, whose record from the day he left his father's manse is not, I believe, unfamiliar to you. You are better versed in their history than I, and I am convinced that each one of you has made it his hearts supreme ambition to follow, if you can, where one or other of them has pointed.

Nor in England are we lacking in such high examples, Mr. Morris, the motor millionaire; Lord Leverhulme, the demonic genius of soap; Lord Reading, the silver-tongued advocate and diplomatist; Lord Hewart, Chief Justice and adroit Parliamentarian, Lords Inchape and Kylsant, in the romance of shipping adventure; Lord Northcliffe and Lord Rothermere, in original journalism—all these have demonstrated (and the list could be indefinitely extended) that the road trodden aforetime by many a bold adventurer is open to that English or Scottish boy who has steady independence, a robust constitution, a fine brain, an unconquerable heart.

Thought it may seem at first sight unnecessary I still counsel each one of you to nourish ambition, to exalt it over self-indulgence, indifference, indolence, and self-complacency. There are those who will deprecate my advice and remind you that by ambition Satan fell. Comfort yourselves with the reflection that Milton, despite all his efforts, was forced to make Satan the hero of "Paradise Lost". Up to the present I think that no other revolutionary leader has found his Milton. When I advise you to nourish ambition be sure that I am not counselling you to choose the easier art. You will quickly discover that she is a stern mistress, intolerant of the smallest infidelity in her followers. She will never permit you to accept the buffets of fortune with the resignation of the fatalist. She will force you to eschew that comforting notion—so beloved of levellers—that man is the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of man, and he can mould most of them who possesses the parts and the resolution. Do not rest content with merely raising bulwarks against misfortune; remember rather Gibbon's fine declaration that "the winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigator."

Honesty of Thought

Ambition, alone, however, is not enough. The most soaring ambition cannot sustain your career unless it be reinforced by character. One of the wisest among the Romans Publilius Syrus, declared that "his own character is the arbiter of every man's destiny"; and I would have his words engraved on the lintel of every university lecture-room to remind those who cross its threshold that character counts for more than knowledge, learning, or ingenuity. The basis of that facet of character which I have in mind is honesty of thought. That is why I have chosen loose thinking for the main theme of my remarks here today. Loose careless thinking is the antithesis of intellectual honesty. Other failings the world may condone or indulge. There are some faults which genius may overcome; but loose thinking will inexorably corrupt the most ingenious mind. Many great men have succeeded, despite defects which were grave and even repulsive. Chatham was cynically arrogant, Charles Fox a gambler, Marlborough disloyal and avaricious; Wellington, over-susceptible to sex, and rather a snob. They suffered for their faults, each in his own way, but they triumphed brilliantly in spite of them, because they were inflexibly honest in their thoughts; they seldom deceived themselves much, and never for long.

It is infinitely harder to be honest with ourselves than with our fellows. Public opinion, no less than the sanctions of the criminal law, is a healthy deterrent against social dishonesty. But no machinery of policemen and prisons menaces him who seeks to cheat his own intelligence. He who is guilty of loose thinking, and an indolent acceptance of the pleasant in place of the true, is arraigned before no tribunal, is punishable by no court of law. Nevertheless certain retribution pursues him. Because he is too indifferent to face the logical conclusion of the facts which life presents to his notice preferring rather to interpret these facts in the light of preconceived theories agreeable to his inclination, the loose thinker is condemned to eternal failure in all great enterprise. Intellectual disingenuousness, as I have attempted to show, is the fundamental error of unsound social conceptions. Its results will betray the fulfilment of every enterprise based upon this quicksand; and, in the same way, retribution will overwhelm each one of you who indulges in its superficial and fugitive comfort.

It is undoubtedly attractive to live in a world of one's own creation, where every ugly or inconvenient fact is ignored, where only such aspects of life as flatter cherished ideas are allowed. But such a fool's paradise can only endure in artificial circumstances. The first breath of reality will shatter its flimsy foundations. Louis XVI, of France and his Ministers refused to face facts; they paid for their folly with their lives during the terrors of the first French Revolution. James II. was guided by the sanguine but imaginary hopes of his Jesuits rather than by the solid wisdom of Danby. Despairing of his master's folly Danby left James to lose alike the crowns of Scotland and of England. More recently, a weak, impetuous, and paranoiac monarch refused to face the fact of European politics choosing instead the flattery of generals and minions. Today he lives in exile, the prey of corrosive memories and ineffaceable remorse.

You will, if you are wise, be warned by such melancholy examples of fallen grandeur to embrace intellectual integrity as the very basis of your character. It is not material what careers you contemplate, for the paramount importance of honest thinking is common to all. Whether you are resolved to devote your talents to affairs, to scholarship, or to any other service of your fellow-men, character is the very stuff from which you must carve achievement. It will almost certainly not be your intentions, your dreams, or even your enthusiasms, which will sway the world; but your actual personality as it penetrates through and illumines your activities. Be sure, therefore, that you build up that personality on foundations as firm as the granite on which Aberdeen is unshakably set.

Undergraduate Days

I have recently spent some days in my old University, Oxford, in the company of my son, who is an undergraduate in his second year. The memories of my own young days sprang to my mind more vividly than ever before. In many respects I think that the undergraduate is the most fortunate of mortals. He has left behind him the restraints of childhood and of schoolmasters, but he is not yet saddled with the full anxieties of manhood. For a few short years he is suspended between two worlds, the master of more freedom, irresponsibility, and easy gaiety than perhaps he will never know again.

Let me urge you to use your undergraduate days to the utmost of their capacity. I do not merely mean that you should apply yourselves to your studies with vigour and determination. That is understood. "Reading" certainly "maketh a full man," but overmuch reading will blunt the liveliest wits. It is not possible to learn a complete understanding of the world from books; I have known many profound scholars who were also profound simpletons. While, therefore, I urge you to strive after academic distinction, I would not have you pretermit the other sides of life. Do not neglect, for example, to strive after excellence in sport; do not ignore the possibility of forming friendships among your fellows which will sustain and comfort you in later days. Above all, do not ignore the importance of acquiring a pleasing manner, so that you may feel at your ease in all circumstances and company. I have known many excellent young men, equipped with every advantage of talent and erudition, who have failed in their chosen careers because their manners were awkward. Some of you, perhaps consider such trifles beneath your consideration, deeming the cultivation of a ready surrender of natural independence. This would indeed be a superficial view. Good manners, in the widest sense of the words are the outward sign of a complete harmonious, and disciplined personality. The boor strives to hide his fear or his inferiority beneath a mask of blunt uncouthness. Charm, the honied tongue of manners, the exquisite expression of perfect breeding, is an unsurpassable asset to him who can compass it. It may balance a notable deficiency of natural gifts, and carry its possessor where cleverness alone would never sponsor him.

You live in a land whose young men have such opportunities as have seldom been offered to the youth of any nation. I am convinced that you will exploit those opportunities to the utmost. Samuel Johnson, whom on this occasion we can only regard as a hostile witness, declared that "much may be made of a Scotchman if he is caught young." You have been "caught young" by no alien captor, and trained in the admirable traditions of this venerable University. Its grey walls surrond you with the atmosphere of four centuries, and more, of garnered wisdom. Each day that you live here you should absorb something of that wisdom; it passes to you in lecture-rooms, on the playing fields, in your contracts with one another, and with your professors. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that when you have this granite city and scatter, as is the wise habit of your folk, to the ends of the earth, you will carry with you the spirit by which you have been nurtured. It is a spirit of adventure of unquenchable ambition, of intellectual integrity and, above all, of honest opportunism. The whole world lies before you; you have no "chains to lose." I wish each one of you a full measure of success in your attack on the prizes of life. In your hands, too, may they prove to be glittering.

Players' Club

All those who ordered pictures will kindly call at Mr. Gentleman's office in the Arts Building at 11 o'clock this morning if they wish to obtain them. The price is one dollar.

There will be a meeting of the club tomorrow (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock in the Ball-Room of Strathcona Hall. Dr. Woodhead, the honorary-president, has promised to be present. Everyone who can possibly do so is asked to attend, as a great deal of important business is to be discussed.

Poor Participation In University Sport

Pennsylvania Gazette Makes Survey Of Students

Pennsylvania,—A recent survey made by The Pennsylvania Gazette offers some figures on participation in University sports that are well worth quoting. Of the 6,000 students eligible for sports at the University, only 1582 students reported for athletic teams of the University. Of these 1582 who reported, 919 are actively engaged in sports. They are distributed as follows: Football 86, Baseball, 67; Crew, 148; Track, 104; Basketball, 58; Soccer, 74; Boxing, 59; Fencing, 10; Golf, 10; Gymnastics, 26; Lacrosse, 75; Swimming, 64; Squash, 6; Rifle, 19; Tennis, 7; Wrestling, 74.

These figures are interesting in at least one important feature. They show that it was not that a large number of men roported for sports and then were cut from squads, but that a mere fraction of the total University population ever tried out for a University team. There are numerous other activities which engage the attention of the undergraduate beside athletics, but still there has been no mighty rush of heelers for The Pennsylvanian, The Punch Bowl and The Record still have difficulty in filling their heelers' competitions.

As for the managerial competitions in recent years, there has always existed much room for candidates. It is not alone in the field of athletics, that the undergraduate is failing to enter into competition, but in most University activities. This is most strikingly shown by the average record of most activities men. The duplication of activities which most men will show indicates that while the work of activities is being carried on fairly well, it is the same men who are carrying the brunt of a varied list of activities.

The average undergraduate finds no interest in activities. And yet the enormous roster of University affairs should surely offer some incentive in at least one activity of the University.

Perhaps the time is ripe to suggest a limitation of activity. Perhaps some system may be worked out to allow the non-active undergraduate a chance at the minor activities which the activities men carry only as a matter of course, but which to many men would mean a real interest in undergraduate life. It is perhaps in this limitation that real success may be found, in inducing representative participation in University affairs.

Notices

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MEETING

A meeting of the Philosophical Society will take place tomorrow in the Arts Building. Mr. Robert Agajeenian will speak on "Moral Philosophy of Nietsche". All students welcome.

DATES FOR CHESS TOURNAMENT

The next two rounds of the McGill Chess Tournament will be held in the Union today at 5. The schedule follows:

Round Nine: Dr. Williams vs Garmaise, Weiner vs Davis, Berger vs Victor, Pimenoff vs Park, Gold vs Freedman, Wise vs Billette, Labensohn vs Levitsky, Shapiro vs Young, Aber bye.

Round Ten: Dr. Williams vs Davis, Garmaise vs Park, Berger vs Weiner, Victor vs Gold, Wise vs Labensohn, Pimenoff vs Young, Billette vs Freedman, Aber vs Shapiro, Levitsky bye.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CLUB

The members of the above club will please meet on steps of Chemistry Building, at 2 p.m. today. A trip to the plant of the Canadian Distillers will then take place. All interested are cordially invited. Note: No samples will be sampled or given away by the company.

COMMERCIAL SOCIETY

The next luncheon meeting of the Com. Soc. will be held tomorrow in the Union, Sen. W. L. MacDougall Chairman of the Board of Harbour Commissioners of Montreal will address the society on "Waterways."

CLASS PRESIDENTS

Your class must be photographed this week in order to be featured in the McGill Year Book. All you have to do is to phone the Street Photo, HArbour 9757, and arrange for a suitable hour. The delinquent classes are listed below,

Arts 31 and 32.
Science 30.
Law 30.
Medicine 30, 31, 32.
Pharmacy.
Dentistry—all classes.
Library School.

Its up to you. Figure it out for yourself.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY

Dr. Stephen Leacock will speak at the meeting of the Delta Sigma Society tomorrow at 4 p.m. His subject will be "Things of Today," what he himself calls a "non-committal title." Tea will be served at the conclusion of the meeting.

POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB

Will meet tomorrow evening in the Arts Building smoking room. J. Johnson and H. F. Ross will speak on, "Church and State in England."

MURRAY-OLIVER FUND

The fund raised to send poor deserving students to the Dental Ball on Dec. 18, 1928 is now complete. The lucky members were down Saturday at 2 p.m. in the Medical Bldg., by one of the staff. Those who are to receive tickets are as follows:—McKinnon, Smit, Moorhouse, Struthers, Gill, Martin, McLeod, Stevenson, Greenblatt, and Blundell. The above may receive tickets on applying to either Mr. Oliver or Mr. Murray.

R.V.C. NOTICES

Notices must not be left at R.V.C. for the Daily but must be taken straight to the Daily office in the Union.

ATTENTION PHOTOGRAPHERS

The McGill Annual Board is willing to pay for any interesting pictures of campus life. Please leave any photographs at the Tuck Shop in care of the Annual Board.

MACCABAEAN CIRCLE

The next meeting of the Maccabaean Circle will be held in the McGill Union on Sunday, Dec 16th at 3 p.m. The program will be as follows: Graduates' Meeting. Speakers: B. L. Cohen, B.A., B.C.L. and C. Brownstein, M.A., L.L.B.

TRACK MEN ATTENTION

The track picture will be taken after Xmas at Notman's. Watch the Daily for further notices.

COMBINED MEETING OF THE CERCLE AND SOCIETE

There will be a meeting of the Cercle and Societe Francais Monday, December, 17th, at 8 o'clock in the R.V.C. Each club will put on a short skit, then supper will be served. Dancing will follow. All members of either club are invited to attend.

RING WILL BE RETURNED

The basketball player of Commerce 4 who left his ring with the referee during yesterday's game may regain same by seeing Trister at the Chemistry Building today between 9 and 12 o'clock.

M.W.S.S.

There will be a SHORT meeting of the McGill Women Students' Society immediately preceeding the meeting of the Delta Sigma Society on Thursday, Dec. 13 at 4, in the R.V.C. Common Room. A quorum of 125 members is needed.

BAND PRACTISE

There will be an extra practise for the band tomorrow at 5.

R.V.C. '31

The regular practise will be held today at 5, in the Convocation Hall. Everyone who plays is urgently requested to turn out. Two teams must be chosen.

WOMEN'S COLUMBIAN CLUB

Don't forget Sunday afternoon, December 16 at 3., at 64 Columbia Ave., Westmount.

SWIMMING CLUB

A swimming meet will be held at 8.15 this evening at the M.A.A.

LOST

Zeta Psu fraternity pin. Will the finder please notify Ed. Hanney, PLat. 2681.

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Old McGill 1928
There are a few copies of last year's Annual on sale at Office of The Students' Council in The Union. Those who were disappointed last Spring, may now secure a copy.

McGill Daily is printed by the Herald Publishing Company Limited for the Students' Executive Council of McGill University of which Gilbert H. Fletcher is the Secretary-treasurer, at the office 690 Sherbrooke St, West.